INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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Attached is as received 50X1
in Germany. Enclosure A, a sketch of the plant layout of the United Steel Works 50X1

Distribution of Attachment (3 copies of 1 sketch):

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Reference is made to Enclosure A, sketch of the plant layout of the United Steel Works, National Enterprise, in Kladno, on which identified the following:

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Within the Area of the Former Poldi Foundry

1. Three-story concrete and brick building, 150 x 30 m., 12 - 15 m. high, sawtooth Eternit roof, which contained the following:

Basement: Showers for men and women and a printing shop for the plant magazine, Kovak.

Ground Floor: Main entrance and gatehouse for the Poldi Foundry. The entrance was about 10 m. wide and was used by both pedestrians and vehicles. The canteen, main cashier's office, and accounting office for the Poldi Foundry were located here.

Second Floor: Department for Special Tasks which employed about 25 people and the Military Department which kept the military records of employees were located here. There was also a Technical Library on this floor. The technical books were Russian translations of German originals; the translations were made somewhere in Leipzig and the technicians complained that they were very inaccurate. Most of the technical magazines were of East German origin; some were Swiss, but there were very few other magazines published in the West.

Third Floor: Photo shops, reproduction section, a conference room, and the main technical offices in which secret technical documents were kept were located here.

2. Two-story building, 60 x 18 m., eight to nine meters high, tiled gable roof, first floor of concrete construction, second floor of wood and brick construction, which contained the following:

   Basement: Dressing rooms and showers for men and women.

   First Floor: There was a room for the use of VS Guards on the west side; the middle section included a room for parking bicycles and a room for the use of railroad employees; there was a room for storing iron filings on the east side.

   Second Floor: A large vacant room.

3. A brick building, 4 x 4 m., flat steel-sheet roof, which was used by employees who guarded the railroad-gate entrances to the plant.

4. A brick corner building, wings 65 and 55 m. long, about 10 m. wide, three meters high, steel sheet shed-type roof, which was used as a garage. Two 3½ ton trucks, three 2½ ton trucks, four 1½ ton trucks and eight passenger cars were parked here. Barrels of gasoline and oil were also stored in this building.

5. Two-story brick building, approximately 60 x 16 m., 10 m. high, tiled gable roof, which contained the following:

   First Floor: Showers, bathtubs, and steam bath.

   Second Floor: Three apartments; one for the bathhouse keeper and the other two for the use of workers.

6. Wooden barrack, 50 x 10 m., five meters high, tarpaper gable roof, no ceiling, which was used as a restroom for the workers employed at various jobs in the plant yard.

7. Production building, iron and brick construction, 80 x 20 m., 12 m. high, steel-sheet curved roof. This building was constructed during World War II; tanks were manufactured there during the war. Since the war the building has not been used for production. Some tools were still stored there; however, in 1949 all machine tools were moved out of the building, allegedly to the Ostrava area.

8. Two ponds of water, each 160 x 45 m. Water from these ponds was used for production processes in the rolling mills. The water was returned to the ponds for purification and then used again.

8A. Swimming pool, 120 x 75 m., two to three meters deep. This pool was constructed during World War II.

9. Two-story building, brick and concrete construction, flat roof. Dressing rooms for swimmers using the pool (point 8), a canteen, and one small apartment were located in this building.

10. One-story brick building, 25 x 10 m., six meters high, tiled gable roof. This building served as the main guardhouse for VS on duty at the plant. It was used by one officer and 30 to 35 enlisted men; one-third of the men were on duty in the watch-towers while the other two-thirds slept or waited to take over duty.

11. One-story building, 35 x 12 m., four meters high, brick with wooden frame construction, tarpaper roof. This building contained the office of the chief foreman and foreman of the scrap dump, a room for storage of tools used by workers at the scrap dump (welding equipment, etc.), and an office for the analysis of scrap materials.

12. Three-story brick building, 60 x 25 m., 14 m. high, tiled gable roof, which contained classrooms and a dormitory for apprentices.

13. One-story brick building, 70 x 18 m., five meters high, tarpaper gable roof. This building was used three days a week as classrooms for apprentices and three days a week for theoretical military training. Theoretical military training was given to plant employees who were under 50 years of age and had had only a short period of military service or no military service.1

14. Building, 250 x 25 m., tarpaper gable roof; half of this building was eight meters high and of brick construction, the other half was 3.5 m. high and of wood construction. This building had a small brick annex, 4 x 4 m., with a steel-sheet roof and a ramp for loading and unloading railroad cars. The building was used for storing chromium, nickel, tungsten and other alloys.

15. One-story brick building, 60 x 20 m., 5.5 m. high, with a shed-type roof covered with tarpaper. Part of this building was used for storage of foodstuffs for the plant's kitchen; there was also a refrigeration unit located in this area. The other part of the building served as a dispensary. Five physicians were employed in the dispensary; all of them treated Poldi Foundry employees.

16. One-story brick building, 85 x 40 m., six meters high, with a tiled gable roof. The Fire Department and the main kitchen for the Poldi [redacted] were located in this building. The Fire Department employed about 25 men and had three fire engines and two trucks.

17. One-story production building, 200 x 40 m., eight meters high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet gable roof, which contained the following:

Basement: Showers and dressing rooms for men and women.

First Floor: Storage of earthenware.

Rolling Mill II, constructed during World War II. The Rolling Mill included: two gas ovens; one rolling and one finishing line which turned out 30 to 35 tons of finished products per eight hours, including mainly four-sided bars which were 8 - 15 x 40 - 60 mm. in size, "square" bars which were 22 - 80 mm. in size, "flattened" bars which were 3 - 10 x 100 - 200 mm. in size, six-sided bars which were from 25 - 40 mm. on each side, and round bars which were from 16 - 120 mm. in diameter; one compressed air scissors; and two hand-operated cranes.

Machine Tool Shop which included: two cranes, each for a capacity of 15 tons; about 20 automatic circular steel sawing machines of German manufacture; 30 large lathes and 10 small lathes, 60% of which were of German manufacture; and two vertical and two horizontal drilling machines.

The southern part of the west end of the building had two floors; offices for technicians were located here. A shop for wire production was located in the northern part of the west end of the building. Hard steel wire, from six to 12 mm. in diameter, was produced here. The quantity produced was unknown [redacted] 50X1

18. One-story building, iron-frame brick construction, 20 x 25 m., five meters high, which contained offices for the chief and personnel in charge of storage and distribution of scrap metal, pig iron, lime, and the materials mentioned under point 14 above.

19. Production building, 170 x 40 m., eight meters high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof, which contained an area for storage and inspection of rolled ingots, two cranes for a capacity of 25 tons each, and two circular steel sawing machines.

20. Production building, 230 x 70 m., 20 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof, which contained the following:

Basement: Showers for men and women.

First Floor: Steel Mill I which, in addition to furnaces,[2] included: three cranes, each for a capacity of 45 tons; one crane for a capacity of 35 tons; two pigs with a capacity of 22 tons each; two pigs with a capacity of seven tons each; two pigs with a capacity of five tons each; a forge and three compressed air furnaces; and a canteen and dressing room for the use of employees of Steel Mill I.

Rolling Mill I, constructed prior to World War II. The Rolling Mill included: two gas-heated ovens; one rolling and one finishing line which turned out about 45 tons of finished products per eight hours, mainly items similar to those produced in Rolling Mill II (see point 17 above) with the exception that more round bars were produced here; two compressed air scissors; one hand-operated crane; one crane for a capacity of 40 tons; and four leveling machines.

21. Production building, 100 x 35 m., 18 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof, which contained the following:

Basement: Showers and dressing rooms for men and women.

First Floor: Ingot pressing shop which included hydraulic presses and gas-heated ovens for heating ingots before placing them under the presses. All equipment was of pre-war manufacture.

22. Production building, 50 x 25 m., 12 m. high, iron structure, steel-sheet curved roof, which contained the following:

Basement: Showers, dressing rooms, and a canteen.

First Floor: Tempering Shop.

23. Building, 260 x 30 m., 7.5 m. high, iron-frame concrete and brick construction, steel-sheet gable roof, which served as the Boiler Plant. There were four steam boilers located in this building.

24. Brick building, 25 x 10 m., five meters high, curved roof, which served as a switching station for railroad cars.

25. Brick building, 35 x 20 m., six meters high, gable roof, which was used for storage of railroad maintenance tools.

26. Brick building, 40 x 20 m., seven meters high, tiled gable roof, loading ramp, which was used for storage of lime and cement. This building was the former Old Kladno Railroad Station.

27. Brick building, 30 x 10 m., six to seven meters high, Eternit gable roof, which served as a shelter for railroad employees.

28. Punch shop, 130 x 30 m., eight meters high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof, which contained punch presses (exact number unknown [redacted], one crane for a capacity of 15 tons, and one gas-heated stove similar to those used in the forge. 50X1

29. Two-story brick building, 70 x 40 m., eight meters high, Eternit gable roof, in which chemical laboratories, metallurgical laboratories, technicians' offices, and transformers were located.

30. & 30A Gatehouses. Each gatehouse was of brick construction with an Eternit gable roof. Three members of the Plant Guard were on duty in each of the gatehouses at all times.

31. One-story production building, iron-frame brick construction, 175 x 80 m., 21 meters high, sawtooth roof. This was an old building which had been renovated and enlarged during World War II. It contained the following:

Basement: Showers, dressing rooms and a canteen.

First Floor: The entire floor surface was covered with various machine tools such as drilling machines, lathes, planing machines, etc. There were also four cranes, each [redacted] a capacity of 25 tons. All of the machinery dated from the time of World War II. 50X1

During World War II tanks were manufactured in this building. Some type of production was continued after the war [redacted] 50X1

32. One-story production building, 150 x 30 m., six meters high, brick and wood construction, tarpaper-covered gable roof. A joiners' shop, plumbing shop, locksmiths' shop, grinders for fire-proof clay used for lining furnaces, and one crane for a capacity of about 10 tons were located in this building.

33. One-story building, 200 x 80 m., 20 m. high, concrete and brick construction, curved roof, constructed during World War II. Steel Mill II was located in this building. In addition to the furnaces,[2] there were three cranes for a capacity of 45 tons each. Ingots weighing as much as 4.5 tons were cast here. The quality of steel produced in Steel Mill I (see point 20 above) was better than the steel produced here because the furnaces in Steel Mill I were smaller in size.

34. Two-story brick building, 200 x 25 m., located adjacent to Steel Mill II. This building contained showers, dressing rooms, a canteen, wages and salary accounting offices, and offices for stock inventory, all serving Steel Mills I and II. The office of the chief of Steel Mills I and II, a conference room, repair shop, and transformers were also located in this building.

35. One-story brick building, [redacted] 15 to 18 m. high, steel-sheet curved roof, which housed the Ingots Rolling Mill, also referred to as the Sixth Rolling Mill. Showers and dressing rooms

were located in the basement. The rolling mill consisted of two rolling lines (capacity unknown to source), one crane for a capacity of 45 tons, one crane for a capacity of 25 tons, one hand-operated crane, gas heated ovens, and a canteen.

36. Production building, 130 x 50 m., iron-frame brick construction steel-sheet curved roof, constructed during World War II. The entire floor area was covered with machine tools; there was one crane for a capacity of 35 tons and one hand-operated crane. Crankshafts and other shafts from 65 to 70 mm. in diameter with an average length of 800 mm., some as long as 1,200 mm., were produced in this building. [redacted] there were also some other items produced in this building, but he knew no details. 50X1 It was planned to build a sheet rolling mill close to this production building; work was begun in 1950, but the project was discontinued the same year.

37. Ingot Testing Shop, 150 x 30 m., 20 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, tarpaper gable roof, containing one crane for a capacity of 25 tons and one hand-operated crane. The quality of ingots was tested in this building.

38. Steel Extrusion Shop, 125 x 35 m., 12 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof, containing presses and two cranes for a capacity of 35 tons each.

39. Production building, 100 x 35 m., 12 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet curved roof. Stainless steel goods were produced in this building. The building was very old; however, production of stainless steel goods was introduced here during World War II.

40. Brick building, 130 x 20 m., 15 m. high, tarpaper gable roof, containing one crane for a capacity of 15 tons. Wood, coal, coke and fire-proof clay were stored in this building.

41. Brick building, 70 x 20 m., 10 m. high, tarpaper shed-type roof, used for the storage of pig iron. One side of the building had no wall.

42. Two-story building, 25 x 18 m., 12 m. high, Eternit gable roof. The Workers' Department, offices of the Plant Council, and plant ROH (Revolutionary Trade Union Movement) offices were located in this building.

43. Gatehouse, brick, 20 x 8 m., six meters high, Eternit gable roof.

44. Chemical Supply Shop, brick construction, 15 x 8 m., five meters high, flat roof, built during World War II.

45. Dispensary, brick construction, 50 x 25 m., five meters high, flat roof, built during World War II. The dispensary had an X ray department, a section for treatment of internal diseases, a section for the treatment of eyes, ears, nose and throat, etc. About 14 doctors were employed here.

The buildings, points 46 through 50, were temporary constructions used in conjunction with the underground construction in process beneath the slag dump.3 These buildings were probably to be torn down after the underground construction was completed. The slag dump was approximately 700 x 500 m. in size and about 30 to 35 m. high.

46. Building, hollow-tile construction, 35 x 15 m., 5.5 m. high, tarpaper gable roof. This building contained offices of the foremen supervising the underground construction.

47. Building, hollow-tile construction, 35 x 15 m., 5.5 m. high, tarpaper-covered gable roof, which contained dressing rooms and space for storage of tools.

48. Two-story building, 30 x 15 m., 12 m. high, hollow-tile construction, tarpaper-covered gable roof. A forge and locksmith shop for tools used at the underground construction were located on the first floor. Offices for the use of technicians, the salaries and wages section, a cashier, and rooms for the use of guards were located on the second floor.

49. Two-story building, same construction features as building, point 48. This building was used for the same purposes as building, point 48.

50. One-story brick building, 40 x 15 m., five meters high, tarpaper-covered gable roof, used for storage of lime, cement, and other building materials used in connection with the underground construction

51. Iron-frame construction (no walls), 450 - 500 x 50 m., 25 m. high, steel-sheet gable roof, used for the storage of scrap metals and containing two cranes for a capacity of 35 tons each. (At present there was no longer enough scrap metal on hand to require use of this storage space.)[4]

Within the Area of the Former Konev Iron Works

52. Switching station for railroad cars, two-story building, 25 x 10 m., 11.5 m. high, first floor of brick construction, second floor of steel sheet construction, welded steel-sheet roof.

53. Viaduct, iron construction, 120 m. long, six meters high. This viaduct led across the railroad line running from the Dubi (N 50-10, E 14-09) Railroad Station to the United Steel Works and across the Dubi-Kladno highway. A rail track leading from the plant to the slag dump was located on the viaduct.

54. Main gatehouse for the Konev Iron Works, brick construction, 20 x 12 - 15 m., five meters high, Eternit gabled roof. There were always three members of the plant guard on duty here.

55. Two-story brick building, 75 x 50 m., 12 m. high, flat roof, in which the main plant canteen was located. This was a new building; the construction was completed in 1952. The canteen was open 24 hours a day.

Basement: Storage of foodstuffs.

First Floor: Kitchen, canteen, canteen offices.

Second Floor: Large dining room and conference room.

56. One-story brick building, 75 x 20 m., eight meters high, tiled gable roof, containing office for inventory of incoming materials, salaries and wages office, and a cashier's office, all serving the Konev plant.

57. Blooming mill, iron-frame brick construction, 80 x 80 m., 20 m. high, partly steel-sheet and partly glass-covered gable roof, which contained: one crane for a capacity of 45 tons; one rolling line (capacity unknown to source) on which ingots weighing about 4.5 tons were rolled into blooms 30 x 30 cm. and 30 x 40 cm. and three meters long. Blooms were used in the plant, mainly for the

production of normal gauge rails, I -shaped construction steel, ⊏ -shaped construction steel for bridges, and were also shipped from the plant (destination unknown to source).

58. Production building, 340 x 200 m., 20 m. high, iron construction, which contained:

Wire Plant: Two gas-heated ovens, one tempering pit, one crane for a capacity of 45 tons and one crane for a capacity of 20 tons. The wire produced was from four to 10 mm. in diameter. Wire destined for the USSR was not tempered.

Old Rolling Mill: Rolling Line I, 35 m. long, two gas-heated ovens. Ingots weighing from 70 to 110 kgs. and sometimes as much as 120 kgs. were rolled on this line.

Rolling Line II, 25 m. long, one gas-heated oven. Ingots weighing from 25 to 75 kgs. were rolled on this line.

Rolling Line III, 35 m. long, one crane for a capacity of 25 tons. Ingots weighing 80 to 140 kgs. were rolled on this line.

The three above-mentioned lines produced mainly: round iron for reinforced concrete which was from 12 to 30 mm. in diameter; angle iron from 16 to 45 mm. thick; four-sided iron bars from 20 to 120 mm. on each side; "flattened" iron bars from two to 10 mm. thick; four-sided and six-sided iron bars for the production of screws; T-shaped iron from 20 to 45 mm. thick; U-shaped iron from 20 to 45 mm. thick; various other profile iron; ⊏ -shaped construction steel, 10 to 45 mm. thick, trade-mark "ROKSOR".

Rolling Line known as the "Middle Line" and two gas-heated ovens. Ingots weighing 140 to 220 kgs. were rolled on this line. The main production consisted of rails for narrow gauge rail lines; the rails were six meters in length. Also produced were: angle iron from 40 to 80 mm. thick; U-shaped iron from 40 to 80 mm. thick; T-shaped iron from 40 to 80 mm. thick; and round iron, maximum of 100 mm. in diameter.

Rolling Line IV. This line had not been used since 1949 because the production equipment was too old.

Rolling Mill for production of normal gauge rails. Rails produced were 12, 18, 20 and sometimes 28 m. in length. There was one rolling line and one crane for a capacity of 40 tons.

Four Siemens-Martin furnaces.5

59. Building, 100 x 45 m., 12 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, steel-sheet flat roof, containing a testing shop for ingots and storage space for ingots. There was one crane for a capacity of 35 tons in this building.

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Boiler Plant, brick construction, 125 x 35 m., 10 m. high, Eternit gable roof. Three or four boilers were in this building.

61. New Rolling Mill, 100 x 55 m., 12 - 15 m. high, iron-frame brick construction, said to be a copy of a Krupp Rolling Mill.6 There was one crane for a capacity of from 20 to 30 tons and one automatic rolling line in this mill.

62. Brick building, 80 x 55 m., eight meters high, Eternit gable roof, used for storage of wire ready for shipment.

63. Coke plant, 120 x 50 m., 20 m. high.

64. Container for gas.

65. Woodworking Shop, wood construction, 150 x 20 m., seven meters high, Eternit gable roof, containing saws, planes and other woodworking machinery.

66. Blast furnace.

67. Ramp for unloading coal, concrete pole structure (no walls), 60 x 35 m., flat steel-sheet roof. The coal was unloaded automatically from the railroad cars.

68. Conveyor belt for transporting coal from the ramp (point 67) to the coke plant (point 63). The belt was 200 m. long and approximately eight meters above the ground. It was covered by a flat roof. The ramp (point 67) and conveyor belt for coal were constructed during World War II.

69. Brick works, covering an area 200 x 100 m., where all types of brick used in the plant were produced.

70. Two-story building, 45 x 20 m., 12 m. high, tiled gable roof, used as offices for technicians working in the Konev plant.

71. Brick building, ground floor and attic, 40 x 15 m., nine meters high, tiled gable roof, used by members of the Plant Guard. Weapons for the Plant Guard and Plant Militia were stored in this building.

72. Fire Station, 75 x 30 m., eight meters high, brick construction, tiled gable roof, iron gate. There were three fire engines, two or three hand-operated fire engines, gasoline pumps and barrels at this station. About 20 firemen were employed here.

73. Brick building, 100 x 40 m., tarpaper gable roof, containing bathtubs, showers, and a 50 x 30 m. swimming pool. This was an old building which had been renovated during World War II.

74. Enterprise Management building, three stories, 70 x 70 m., 18 m. high. The District National Committee and District Court occupied this building until the end of 1945. In 1946 the building became the property of the United Steel Works, National Enterprise.

75. Garages for the Enterprise Management cars, 60 x 6 m., flat steel-sheet roof, capacity 12 cars. This garage was built in 1950; prior to that time the Enterprise Management had only a two-car garage.
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76. Wooden building, 40 x 20 m., 5.5 m. high, used for storage.
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77, 78 and 79. Gatehouses, 8 x 10 m.

80. Brick building, 95 x 35 m., seven meters high, shed-type roof which was partly tarpaper and partly tile, containing grinders for fireproof clay and two furnaces for baking fireproof bricks.

81. Brick building, two stories and an attic, 60 x 12 m., 12 m. high. This building was known as the "House of Rest" and could be used by employees on leave. It was a pension-type arrangement.

82. Two-story brick building, 40 x 20 m., 12 m. high, tiled gable roof, containing offices for technicians and the plant dispensary. There was one doctor for treating employees from each department in the plant.

83. Transformer.

84. Workshop, brick, 70 x 20 m., eight meters high, gable roof covered with tarpaper. Repair and maintenance shops for cranes, rolling mills and blast furnace were located in this building.

85. L-shaped brick building, wings 55 m. long, 15 m. wide, seven meters high, containing locksmith shop, joiners' shop, and other auxiliary workshops.

86. Plant hotel, brick, 55 x 45 m., 15 m. high, tiled pointed roof, two stories.

87. Plant hotel garage; two passenger cars and a panel truck were parked in this garage.

88. Underground hall, approximately 500 m. long, four meters wide, 2.5 to three meters high, and about eight meters under the surface of the ground. The hall was built during World War II; armor plates for tanks were tested under anti-tank fire in this hall. The hall had not been used since the war; however, in April 1955 the hall was cleared and source believed that it was to be used again. Plates for tanks produced during the war were stored in Steel Mill II (point 33). There were about 500 plates; plates up to 32 mm. were used as scrap steel for furnaces. There were also plates which were 40 mm. thick but these were not used in the furnaces.

89. Railroad line, normal gauge, leading from the Dubi Railroad Station to the plant.

90. Railroad line, normal gauge, leading from the Dubi Railroad Station to the plant scrap storage (point 51). This spur track was built in 1951 or 1952.

91. Railroad line, normal gauge, connecting the plant with the Kladno Main Railroad Station. 50X1